## DEATH OF A. T. STEWART.

The Wealthiest Merchant in America Gone To His Rest.

SKETCH OF HIS EVENTFUL LIFE.

A Remarkable and Successful Business Career.

INTERESTING PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Colossal and World-Wide Commercial Relations.

## AN ESTATE OF NEARLY ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the great merchant and millionnaire, died at his marble mausion, corner Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street at half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Stewart's complaint was inflammation of the bowels, and he had been seriously ill for nearly three weeks. For more than a week his sickness had been considered critical by his physicians, Drs. White and Marcy. To avoid attracting troublesome inquiry, however, the knowledge of his condition was kept from the public during the progress of his fatal malady. Not until Sunday was his complaint considered really dangerous. A change for the better was looked for in the afternoon, and it did not come. So closely was the secret of his approaching dissolution guarded that the aunouncement of his death was a general surprise. It need scarcely be added that it was, as well, a shock to the commercial world, through which his immense business interests had such extensive ramifications. It would be difficult at this moment to estimate the probable effect of such a death. It will doubtless essitate a radical change in the great firm in which his masterly intellect, now extinguished, had been so long the ruling power. The future alone holds the secret of that change. As to his charities their perpetuation is no doubt provided for in To inherit Mr. Stewart's great wealth, which was probably equal to that of the late Mr. Astor, he leaves no blood relations in this country. His wife and a number of her relations gathered about his bedside during his last hours. For two days prior to his demise Mr. Stewart had been in a semi-unconscious state, changing as his condition altered for better or for worse. He was altogether insensible for the two hours preceding his death, and he passed away without a struggle. The news of his decease spread throughout the city with great rapidity. In his own stores considerable excitement prevailed on its reception, and they were immediately closed. The news was tele-graphed to his mills and establishments abroad, and ork in these was also suspended.

in the financial world of Wall street Mr. Stewart's is thought, will have no immediate appreciable effect. He was in no sense a speculator, as that term is understood on the street. The arrangements for the funeral are not completed. The body is to be interred in his family vault in St. Mark's church, on Stuyvesant square, where the remains of his mother and other members of the family lie. Thursday is the day appointed for the burial. The services will be id in the church, which he has attended since his marriage. He was brought up a Quaker, but at his marriage became, with his wife, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

SCENES AT THE DEATHBED.

Drs. White and Marcy, Mr. Stewart's family physicians, state that a week ago they entertained but title hope of their distinguished patient's recovery. The malady from which Mr. Stewart was suffering prostrated him very much from the first, and, although all that patient care and medical skill could account was done for hun, he sank rapidly. For the last three years his health had been better than for a long time revious, and those who knew him well prophes! long lease of life despite the fact that he was nearly seventy-four years of age. Three years ago this spring he was very seriously ill, and he then asked his physicians what his prospects were for hving any length of time. He was informed that they were not very assuring whereupon he set about arranging his business affairs, So thoroughly did he perform the task of settling his affairs that the other members of the firm say the

will be carried on as before.

As has been said before, Mr. Stewart's condition was past all human remedy a week ago. He was informed of this fact, but to the last persistently refused to permit the public to be made aware of it. Last Sunday morning he was so low that his demise was momentarrly looked for, but still he held out, and, to the sur prise of his medical advisers, survived the night.

THE DEATH SCRNE. One of his physicians, his family and his faithful butler, William Smith, remained constantly by his side. During the forenoon yesterday he grew very feeble and gave unmistakable evidences of rapidly approaching He had not been wholly conscious for the past forty eight hours, although at times he asked for some little thing he wished. About twelve o'clock he spoke to his physician and asked for some nourish ent, but after this he seemed wholly unconscious, and, at thirty minutes past one o'clock, he passed peacefully away. From the first he did not seem to suffer any great pain, and, although informed several days ago that he could not live, he bore up with all rtitude and patience that had ever characterized

At the moment of death there were present in the two sisters, the Misses Chuch; Mrs. Judge Smith, niece of Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. Butler, a grand niece; Mrs. Judge Hilton and her daughter, Drs. White and Marcy and William Smith, the butler.

THE ROOM IN WHICH HE DIED. The room in which Mr. Stewart died is what for known in the house as the "lace room." It is an oblong apartment, afteen by twenty feet, and is situated second floor. There are three windows opening from the room, two on the Thirty-lourth street front and between the house and that of Dr. White next door Two doors open into the room from a haliway which runs through the centre of the building, and another door leads from the room to a dressing room situated immediately over the main entrance in Thirty-fourth street. The bed on which Mr. Stewart died is of the most elegant description, built of solid rosewood and inlaid with gold. It sat in the centre of the room, between the two doorways, with the head facing the north. Besides the furniture usually found in an ent of this kind, and which is of the most elegant description, uphotetered in blue and buff, there was a recewood wardrobe standing at the foot of the bed, between the windows opening on Thirty-fourth street, and a sofa sitting in the southeast corner.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE. Alexander T. Stewart was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, at a homestead distant a few miles from Belfast, December 12, 1803. His ancestry was of Protestant, Saxon stock, which had long before settled in the North of Ireland, where his father was an extensive landowner. Young Stewart was an infant ee days old when his father died, and it is to hi early training and the excellent example of his mother that he owed many of those prominent traits of char-acter which distinguished him throughout his long career. The boy was of quick parts, apt to learn and displayed great proficiency at school, evincing a strong ther to take a great interest in the lad and send him to father to take a great interest in the field and seed min the the best schools which could be obtained. Having finished his preparatory studies at an academical insti-tution in Belfant, be entered Trinity College, Dublin, with the intention of fitting himself for the ministry; but at the expiration of his second term his grand-father died. This had the effect of disarranging all his plans, his withdrawsi from college being the immediate

without means, however; but, as he afterward expressed it, he felt "cribbed, cabined and confined" in the old land, and so he determined to emigrate from the Old World to the New. At the time he was about sixteen years of age, well educated, active and healthy.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK AND KARLY LIPE HERE.

Mr. Stewart had fewer biographers than most men as successful as he, but nearly all these begun their sketches of his career with this event in his history. In a work called "Great Fortunes and How They Were oquent style:-"In the year 1818 an European anchored in the harbor of New York after a long and weary voyage from the Old World. She ght many passengers to the young metropolis, the najority of whom came with the intention of seeking fortunes in this land of promise. Among them was a young Irishman, who had left his home in his nativo land to seek in America the means of bettering his convery deftly reached, and in view of the great fortune which Mr. Stewart afterward amassed it may be re-garded as a matter for regret that it is not true; but he truth is the boy came here with no such intention. He came to America without any distinctive purpose, and at the time a scholarly ambition was his only aim He was in comfortable circumstances, and for several years he led an easy, desultory life, his only occupation being with his books. He suffered no early privations, was never compelled to struggle for bread, and did not go about with inquisitive gaze looking for some opening path to fortune. "After trying in vain for ome time to secure employment in a business house, says one of his chance biographers, "he obtained a position in a commercial school. This he soon resigned for a similar place in a more celebrate sidered ample compensation in those days." Another biographer adds that Mr. Stewart was able to save dation for this story is the fact that during his years of easy pleasure and study in this city he took charge temporarily and without compensation of a school at No. 7 Roosevelt street on account of the illness of the teacher. As the latter died Mr. Stewart continued to fill the place for some months, but he never accepted any compensation for his work.

HIS PATRIMONY AND HOW HE INVESTED IT. When Mr. Stewart reached his majority he deter-mined to return to Ireland to receive his patrimony, upon the interest of which he had been living in New York. Before starting on his return he spoke of the object of his contemplated visit to Ireland to Mr. Chambers, then well known as a buyer at auctions for

several business houses in this city.

"How much is your patrimony?" asked Mr. Cham-

"About \$10,000, I suppose," answered Mr. Stewart.
"A sung little sum. What do you intend doing with

"Invest it here and live on the income." "You can do better."

"Go into trade."

"Nousense. I know nothing about trade. I can't even buy a hat or a pair of gloves without gotting ome one else to pick them out for me."

"Stuff," ejaculated Mr. Chambers. "Do as I tell you. Go to Belfast and buy insertions and scallop tri mings. Spend all your fortune in them and you will double your money.

Arriving in Ireland, Mr. Stewart found that his patrimony had been diminished to \$5,000 by had specula-tions of his guardian. This circumstance led him to adopt the advice of Mr. Chambers, and when he returned to New York his entire patrimony was invested in insertions and scallop trimmings. The two friends letermined to go into business together, Stewart acting as salesman while Chambers made the outside purchases. The first difficulty was in finding a storeom suited to their purpose. They looked through Pearl and Hudson streets, the centres of the retail rade at that time, but found the rents too high for them. Finally, No. 283 Broadway was advertised "to let," the rent demanded being \$375. This was considered too high also, but it was determined to take the place, and this is the way A. T. Stewart began his great career and laid the foundations of his trade,

MR. STAWART'S PIRST STOREROOM.

No. 283 Broadway, where Mr. Stewart began business, was in an old wooden tenement directly opposite the downtown establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co. The room was about 22 feet wide and 20 deep. It was next door to the celebrated Bonafanti, whose splendid tock and harmonious poetry made him a great favorite with the fashionable dames of New York. A fan or pera gloves, a card case, pocketbook, purse or eyees must be purchased of Bonafanti, As Stewart kept hosiery, laces, silks, gloves, ribbons and the costier fabrics only, his store not being large enough to permit him to deal in the great staples, this contiguity the tashionable business place of the city proved very fortunate for him, and is perhaps one of the secrets of his success. Mr. Stewart's purchases were mostly made at auction, and he soon acquired the reputation not only of being the best judge of laces in New York, but of selling the best bought the "sample lots," or what were called "tum-bled lots." The name arose from the fact that at a great 'shelf sale' samples were flung upon the table before the auctioneer, which the buyers stretched, pulled and handled until they were often soiled and torn. It was Mr. Stewart's custom to stand near to the auctioneer, and as he invariably purchased the sample lot, which seldom went for more than half price, he took all the care of them, especially the laces, it was in his power to give. It was such pur-chases as these which he conveyed to little store, and as he was very expert in redressing up gloves, laces, hosiery, &c., he would soon make his sample loss equal to the original goods. Then followed the triumph f the patient tradesman. He could undersell anybody in that trade, of course, and ladies of fashion were got ong in finding out that fact. In this modest way be worked along, slowly but surely, and being regarded eginner, he soon secured not only a profitable but a fashionable trade. The Misses Mason, Jones, Prime, Jay, Hones, Gracie, Crosby, Stuyvesant and others of their set were his constant patrons, and his fame increased with his business and the quality of his cus-

MR. STEWART'S OTHER STORESOOMS. During these years Mr. Stewart occupied a number of storerooms, but all of them were in the immediate vicinity of his place of beginning. His first removal was after he had been three years in business, when he went to No. 262 Broadway, three new stores having been erected between Warren and Chambers streets. Bentijack Weems moved into the corner store, the third. His was only thirty feet deep. The rest were their present depth, and all only three stories high, but occupied above by In this store Stewart continued until 1832, when he Warren streets, at No. 257 Broadway. His business ncreased so rapidly that he had to enlarge his store by deepening it an additional twenty feet and raising it to three stories. In the course of five years he was bliged to deepen it thirty feet more and put on two continued until the building at Broadway and Cham-bers street, now known as the wholesale house, was ready for occupancy.

The downtown store of A. T. Stewart & Co. was first occupied in 1848. The site is a historic one. Washington Hall, which will be remembered by old New Yorkers as a fashionable resort some forty years ago, where the young bloods of the day used to meet, drink, talk, smoke, dine and wine, and which in fact served all the purposes of a club before those useful institutions came in vogue here, stood on this block, and it was this which Mr. Stewart purchased of young John Coster for \$60,000 for his new paines. He also secured two for \$60,000 for his new palace. He also secured two adjoining lots and the cost of both the ground and the building was less than \$300,000. His retail business was continued at this place for fourteen years, the magnificent structure at Broadway and Tenth street not being occupied till 1862. The latter establishment, which completely fills the block, is valued at \$3,000,000, It is leasehold property, being part of the old Randall farm and is held under Sallor's Snug Harbor leases.

THE TENTH STREET STORE.
Stewart's Tenth street store is the largest establishnent of the kind in the world. There is nothing of the sort in London and Paris which at all approaches it.

There are eight floors—two below and six above ground, the completion of the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city,

heat the building, run the elevators and work the sowing machines, which are all placed in a row on the fourth floor. There are about 2,000 employes under pay. The disbursements for running expenses are over \$1,000,000 per annum. The wholesale and retail establishments combined have sold as high as \$79,060,000 in one year. At present they probably run in the neighborhood of \$33,000,000 per annum.

IN THE PANIC OF 1837. that few of our merchants were so well able to stand the panio of 1837, when all was gloom and confusion in the commercial world. Everybody was breaking, but "Stewart," says a lively writer, "was as lively in the crash of commercial elements as a stormy petrel in a hurricane." His action in that crisis was characteristic of the mun. He re-duced his stock to cost, and sold for those talling at thirty-one cents per yard, he sold at twenty cents; calicoes in the same proportion. What was the consequence? Old women who had "stockinged" their gold and silver marched to Stewart's to take advantage of the sacrifices that merchant was making, an though they did not want the goods, yet, like Mrs. Toodles, they might "want'em one of these days." Stewart was overrun with cash. He took the sa money received for goods sold at cost, went into the market and bought the same style of goods, callcoes, had obtained! In one purchase he bought \$50,000 worth of silks, half cash and half sixty days, for sixty per cent less than the cost of the silks to import. On this one transaction he realized \$20,000. During all that disastrous panic Stewart retailed every day over

Mr. Stewart during the war.

Mr. Stewart's business increased so rapidly after the
punic of 1837 that in 1860 his wealth was estimated at \$20,000,000. When the rebellion broke out many perons thought that he would suffer heavily by the loss of his Southern trade, which formed a very important part of his business; but the shrewd millionnaire was equal to the emergency. He foresaw the demand which would ar se for all materials of war, and he pro ceeded to engage from nearly all of the manufacturers When, therefore, the United States government came into the market he was almost the only man with whom they could contract for uniforms, blankets and other materials. Although from these contracts he is said to have made many millions of dollars it is undoubtedly true that his terms with the United States were more liberal than those of other contractors. MR. STEWART IN POLITICAL LIPE.

During his earlier years Mr. Stewart took little in rest in politics, but throughout the war he was an undinching friend of the Union and a great admirer of eneral Grant. It was not supposed, however, that he had any political aspirations nor any political prospecta. But upon General Grant's accession to office in 1808 the President named Mr. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury, and the veteran merchant was willing to accept the position, but he was prevented by section 41 the act of 1789, which is as follows:-

of the act of 1789, which is as follows:—

No person appointed to any office instituted by this act shall, directly or indirectly, be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, or be owner in whole or in part of any sea vessel, or purchase by himself, or another in trust for him, any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any State or of the United States, or take or apply to his own use any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said department other than what shall be allowed by law; and if any person shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act he snall be than what shall be allowed or pay; and if any person anal-offend against any of the prohibitions of this act he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeaner and forfeit to the United States the penalty of \$3,000, and shall, upon convic-tion, be removed from office and forever thereafter be inca-pable of holding any office under the United States; provided patie of noding any once uncer the classe states; provided that if any other person than a public prosecutor shall give information of any such offence, upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had, one-half of the aforesaid penalty of \$3,000, when recovered, shall be for the use of the person giving such information.

When the matter was brought to the attention of General Grant, our correspondence of the time informs us that the President took it very coolly, and said it could be fixed up without trouble. It was one of those inforescen little obstacles, he said, which spring up occasionally, but he would brush it away without degress next day, recommending the repeal of the ob-noxious section immediately, and had no doubt Congress would act upon his recommendation promptly. But Congress refused to accommodate the President in the matter, and so it was impossible for Mr. Stewart to accept the place. The meeting called in this city to nominate President Grant was held more through Mr. Stewart's exertions than those of any other man, and the only time he consented to accept the suffrages of the people was in 1868, when he was on the republican ticket for Presidential elector.

HIS REAL ESTATE. Mr. Stewart was probably one of the largest real estate owners on this continent, but it is impossible to give it at present in schedule form or to correctly esti. mate its value. The following list, however, will give some idea of the immense amount of capital invested means complete, represents in itself many fortunes. He owned the marble structure running from Broad way to Reade street, now used as a wholesale estab lishment: the retail store, occupying a complete block bounded by Ninth and Tenth and Fourth avenue; the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas hotels; the Globe Theatre, on Broadway; Niblo's Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth street; almost all of the buildings extending from Broadway on Baptist church, the Grand street Presbyterian church, several dwelling houses on Fifth avenue, \$,000 acres of and on Hempstead Plains, now known as Garden City, with the villas, &c., variously estimated at being wo from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000; an immense amount of otel at Saratoga, the most gigantic hostelry in the world; the Hotel for Workingwomen on Fourth innumerable houses in this city and tracts of suburban property as well.

Mr. Stewart was married fifty-one years ago to Miss Cornelia Clinch, of this city, who survives him. Sho was the daughter of Jacob Clinch, of the arm of Je & Clinch at that time ship chandlers in Wall street They had two children, a son and a daughter, but both died in infancy. Socially be was among the i agreeable of men, and from his magnificent mansion in Fifth avenue he dispensed an elegant hospitality. In the later years of his life Mr. Stewart often went back to his early studies and he took great pleasure in surrounding himself with paintings and works of art. His cture gallery is one of the finest in the city. latest acquisition is the famous new painting by Melasonier, called the "Charge des Cuirassiers," repsenting a body of cavalry charging past Na and his staff, who recognize the involuntary burst of enthusiasm from the men. The painting is the largest that has been sent from the studio of artist, being eight feet across by four and a lect in height, and a human figure in the foreground is ghteen inches high. It cost in France \$60,000, gold. and with duties, expenses, gold premium, &c., &c., cost Mr. Stewart \$75,000. Meissonier looks upon this picture—"1807," as he styles it—as his caef-d'exerc. In a charming letter to Mr. Stewart, dated Boissy, January 27, 1876, the distinguished artist says:have faith in my work. Time will consolidate and strengthen it more and more, and I am also certain your enlightened love of art will protect it in case there

SINGULAR CHARACTERISTIC OF THE MAN. Perhaps the most singular characteristic of Mr.
Stewart was his alleged superstition or belief in luck
and lucky persons. Bearing upon this subject many
curious stories are told of him, some of which will
bear repetition. When he kept his store on Broadway. setween Murray and Warren streets, there sat on the whose estensible occupation was the selling of applea.
This business was, however, merely a pretence, the main object being beggary. As years rolled on Mr. Stewart became impressed with the idea that the old dame was his guardian angel of good luck, and this impression took so firm a hold upon his mind that when he removed to Chambers street he, in person, took up the old woman's box and removed her to the front of his new establishment. In further illustration of Mr. each covering an area of two and one-quarter acres—
thus making a total of eighteen acres, devoted to retail and when the building was just about to be opened for dry goods purposes. It requires 520 horse power to the reception of guests the millionnaire standing in

the drawing room, ejaculated, "It is now finished; a lope its first visitors may be lucky people." A gen deman present, who had heard of Mr. Stewart's car for the aged apple vender, remarked, "I presume, air, you do not in reality care about lucky or, mincky persons," to which he immediately replied, "Indeed I do. There are persons who are unlucky. I sometimes open a case of goods and sell the first from it to some person who is unlucky and lose on it to the end. I frequently see persons to whom I would not sell if I

Mr. Stewart practised unostentiallously, many acts of charity which the world knew nothing of. During the period of the famine in Ireland he sent over to that country a cargo of provisions amounting to \$20,000, and invited, free of charge, as many young poople as could be accommodated comfortably, to a passage on the returning vessel. One hundred and thirty-nine availed themselves of this generous offer, among them fitty young females. In a few days after their arrival Mr. Stewart procured them all situations and made them comfortable and happy. He also aided many charitable enterprises and was ever anxious to benefit the every day life of the working members of the industrial population of New York.

THE WILL.

By the provisions of his will, drawn some time since by his personal friend and legal adviser, Judge Henry Hilton, the great merchant prince of America directed the future course of the house be had founded and to which the best energies of his life had been devoted. provides that the man who accompanied him on his trips to Europe, who was his confidential adviser in all business affairs, the one above all others T. Stewart & Co., shall conduct the business of that firm under the same name. That man is Judge Hilton. viving partner. Mr. Libbey came into the employ of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. between twelve and fifteen years ago as business manager of the New York wholesale house at Breadway, Chambers and Reade streets. A few years after his admission Mr. William Libbey was admitted as a partner of the house and placed in charge of the down town store. At that time the merchant prince had extended his business to every portion of the world. The firm directed by that master mind was composed of the principal, Alexander T. Stewart, of New York; Mr. Worden, of Paris, France; Mr. Fox, of Manchester, England, and Mr. Libbey, of New York. The houses contro the firm were located at Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Paris, France; Lyons, France; Manchester, England; Bradford, England; Nottinghum, England; Beliast Ireland; G asgow, Scotland; Berlin, Prussia; Chemnitz, India; and New York. It was a peculiar teature of A. Stewart & Co., that they considered their houses to be so well known to the people of the world, that no signs or indications of the firm name were never alowed to appear in the front of their places of business

THURLOW WEND'S EXCOLLECTIONS nd and associate of Mr. Stewart. He met the reporter in his study and gave the following interesting

"My acquaintance with Mr. Stewart," said Mr. Weed, "commenced in 1837, at the Astor House, where, for fifteen or twenty years, he dined regularly six days in the week. His store was then in Broadway, near the corner of Murray street. The acquaintance soon grew into an intimacy, which continued for more than thirty years. Out of his store his manner and conversation were genial and particularly interesting, for, besides being a thorough business man, he was cultivated, and reduced. It was evident even then that he was to become a man of with business. Out of it he was an agreeable gentleman. He foresaw clearly that his habits of industry master of the situation, would lead to results which have been more than realized. I frequently listened with admiring interest to his modes and methods of business. I remember that he regarded as among the most important mercantile principles that of hav-ing as little dead stock as possible on hand. To avoid the loss of capital in this respect his habit was, toward the close of the season, to "mark down" prices so low as to insure the sale of articles which most merchants find on their hands. He was, I believe, among the first to establish the one price principle. Another, secret of his success was in his wonderful executive ability. He kept himself personally acquainted with the cost and varying value of every article in his store.

"As early as 1850 his success had been so great that he heart to be arrived as part that the discovery of the store of the form

he began to be anxious about the disposal of his fortune. Having no children and but few relatives, he the industrious classes, or, in other words, to help those who, while they endegened to help themselves, had not been fortunate in the battle of life. But ha was too much absorbed in business to mature any plans. After my return from Europe in 1853 I informed had determined to dispose of his fortune. In this he was much interested, and the first time he visited and after 1860 gave his thoughts anxiously to the question as to what he should do with his large estate. The large business in which Mr. Stewart was engaged claimed so much of his time and attention that Sur was his only day at home. For more than fifteen years owned in Bleecker street I was, whenever in New York, guest at his Sunday dinner table. On these occasions always three or four intimate friends, with Mrs. Stewart, were scated at a table abundantly supplied with every delicacy of the season, served quietly but in good taste. Here Mr. Stewart appeared at his best. His conversa tion upon social and literary subjects evinced rich and varied information. I anticipated those dinners with much pleasure, and remember them with much interest, I had several occasions, during my intimacy with Mr. Stewart, to present appeals for the relief of the unfortunate or in aid of meritorious objects, to which ho always responded. I was careful, however, to pre-sent only such cases as I was quite sure would comnend themselves lavorably to his judgment. nade an annual New Year's application to Mr. Stewart for "remnants," &c., &c., for the poor, and he rended abuncantly and cheerfully. Paris in 1861 with my daughter, Mr. Stewart gave us a came pleasantly acquainted, and from whom we re-ceived attentions which, if 1 felt at liberty to explain

"During our residence in London Sir James Emerson Teannant, whom I was dining, learning that I was they were natives of the rame village of the North of Ireland and were educated at the same school, that Mr. Stewart's family was a highly respectable one, that his early associations were in the best classes and that he received a liberal education. He sent kind messages to Mr. Stewart, and expressed the hope that then Mr. Stewart again visited England their early endship might be renewed.

ewart, though largely concerned with the South in his business arrangements, became an early, efficient and fearless supporter of the government and the Union from the moment that Fort Sumter was fired upon. He was outspoken in the expression of us opinions and liberal in his contributions from the ginning to the end of the war. In a dark per illon I was summoned to Washington by telegraph by the Secretary of State, who, on my arrival, informed me that the President desired to see me immediately. Mr. Lincoln, whom I summoned from his for purposes easential to the public welfare, but which could not be lawfully taken from an appropriation the heads of departments, and inquired whether petrictic friends. Not doubting my ability to meet this emergency, I took the dirst train to New York, Mr. Lincoln handing me before I left the White House a brief note. On my arrival in New York I alled upon Mr. Stewart, in consultation with whom called upon Mr. Stewart, in consultation with whom it was believed \$1,000 would be contributed. The result, as will be seen by the following, justifies our expectations. Each of the fifteen gentlemen named cheerfully

contributed their \$1,000.

"Executive Mannior, Washington, Peb. 10, 1803.

"Mr. T. Wexp — "Dran Sin-The metters I spoke to you about are important, and I hope you will not neglect them. Yours, truly, and I hope you will not neglect them. Yours, truly,

On the lower portion and back of the note were the Eric, Pa.; Marshall O. Roberts, Isaac Bell, William H. Aspinwall, C. Vanderbilt, James Mitchell, H. B. Crom-well, Novelty Iron Works, Horatio Allen, President; James T. Sanford, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; J. F. Wins-

low, Secor & Co., F. S. Fornes, Russell Sturges and Heary W. Hubbett, each with \$1,000 marked opposite.

Heary W. Hubbett, each with \$1,000 marked opposite.

The past seven years, in consequence of impaired half a hundred idle people congregated on the order to be a seven years. health, my intercourse with Mr. Stewart has not been so irrequent as formerly, and consequently I am not able to recall incidents connected with the later years of his life. I may mention as a our calls with my daughter, and one was to have been on Mr. Stewart I was aware that he had been ill or some time, but it was only when I arrived at his house that I learned he was dead. I can form no clear estimate of his wealth now. Formerly I was familiar variously estimated at from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and I would not be able to strike a happy medium."

PETER COOPER'S OPINION OF THE DEAD MERCHANT.

A HERALD reporter called upon Mr. Peter Cooper and found the venerable philanthropist engaged in distributing little sums of money among a host of penniless applicants for assistance, who, it seems, daily intest his residence. "Mr. Cooper," said the reporter, "the opinion of a man who has been as long engaged in business enterprises in the city as yourself, touching he qualities of Mr. Stewart, must be of considerable

value, and the public would like to hear it."
"I have just heard of Mr. Stewart's death," said Mr. Cooper, "and I sincerely deplore it. I think that he was essentially the business man of his time and that in all the parts that make up a successful merchant he was gifted beyond comparison. He did not, like many people who have accumulated large fortunes, relax his mergy and from past achievements draw auguries of successes in the future. He assured them by giving them as constant attention as he had bestowed on those preceding them. Diligence and enterprise were qualities which characterized his career through His mind and habits, trained in a certain groove, be came so attuned to the pursuit of business that it afforded him the enjoyment other men might seek in recreation. I think that, beyond most mon, Mr. Stewart has been in-strumental in making our city a great emporium and in introducing proper method into the mercantile habits of its people. By abolishing the custom of unstated rates and establishing a given price for a given article he put an end to a system of petty ositions which had been long in progress, and purchasers from the they were formerly subjected. think that his action, in this natter tended to establish a regular rate in all retail ctions, and so did away with chaffering and all the harrowing grievances that attended bargaining. Mr. Stewart benefited the city also in his immense industrial enterprises, which gave employment to thou-sands, and which kept the channels of trade free when

"To what do you principally attribute his business

success?" asked the reporter,
"To diligence, first of all," Mr. Cooper answered. "To strict attention to all the details of his business and his foresight in providing for contingencies that might arise. But most of all is he indebted for success to his principle of buying and selling for cash. That principle kept him always on a safe basis operation and afforded him the power of directing the bulk of his great resources to any object he sought to attain. Speculations and un lings he generally eschewed, and, never incurring debts himself, he framed his business system on the strictest principles. In that way he never ven-tured beyond his depth, and was, consequently,

Mr. Cooper then went on to speak of Mr. Stewart's system in his establishments, and the strict discipline be exacted of his employés. "Once," said he, "I met Mr. Stewart in his uptown store, and while conversng with him about the magnitude of his business he took me by the arm, and, pointing at the great array of salesmen, cash boys and portors, he sked me if they did not display an evidence of thorough training and an intelligent acquaintance with the peculiarities of human nature." I, of course, assented. "And yet," said he, "not one of them has dis They are simply machines, working in a system which determines all their actions." And so Mr. managed all his business affairs Method and regularity were the first considerations he gave his attention to." In relation to the effect of Mr. he fancied it could in no way affect it. The merchant prince was very far seeing, and no doubt had anticipated and provided for all contingencies that might arise in case of his demise. When question about Mr. Stewart's philanthropic schemes per said that he thought him a man who ch the best intentions with regard to the good of the peo ple, but who perhaps had deferred carrying on some of them out of a doubt of their being practical. He instanced the Workingwomen's was not carried to completion, on account of the scheme's lack of feasibility. But he had heard that Mr. Stewart had in progress the establishment of various industries which would supply profitable work for

Mr. Griswold, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in an interview with a reporter, stated that he has for a long thinks that no man has contributed so much to pro mote the commercial activity of New York, and no one succeeded in drawing to the city so much trade and so much money. He said that the business system of Mr. Stewart was admirable. The strictest thod was always established and rigorously carried out. Only men of sterling value were placed in charge of departments, and over these Mr. Stewart maintained a personal supervision until their grade of capacity was ermined. Mr. Griswold thon referred to the Garden City project, which has resulted most satisfactorily, and stated that Mr. Stewart had intended to establi factories there, which would supply further means of competency to the residents. Large manufactories, too, were in course of construction up the Hudson, which when completed would, no doubt, tend to diminish pauperism in and about New York, and raise a barrier against the destitution which threatened so many unemployed families. The Working-women's Hotel scheme, he said, had not been attandoned, as was reported. Mr. Stewart always cherished a hope of making it a reality, and had arranged to meet Judge Hitton to take measures for pushing it forward up to the very hour and day when he died. Mr. Griswold said that the reading of the will of no American has ever been looked ward to with as much interest as that of Mr Stewart, and he hinted that people will be surprised when they learn what a real and substantial sympathy the great business man had for descrying charities.

AT MR STEWART'S PLACES OF BUSINESS, As soon as the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Stewert reached his two stores all business was instantly suspended, and in a few minutes the windows and doors were closed and the curtains drawn. Mr Libby, one of the members of the firm, was at the down town or wholesale establishment when the news arrived, and was quite prestrated by the shock, notwithstanding he had been for the past twenty-four hours momentarily expecting to hear of his chief's demise. Outside the building a large crowd soon gathered, and asked all manner of questions of whoever chanced to emerge. Having read in the HERALD during the morning that Mr. strians on Broadway were but little surprised then they saw the shutters of the wholesale house knew death had at last claimed its victim, and yet ndreds were constrained to stop before the building was run up at half-mast on the Broadway but and this, together with the descried and solemn asany reasonable person, but did not suffice for the idle curiosity-seekers, who blocked the sidewalk even fter the evening papers announcing the death were

being sold on every corner.

The retail house at Broadway, Ninth and Tenth had suspended operations. Soon the army of clerks, both maie and female, came trooping out and were quickly lost sight of in the great mass of hurrying humuity which ever throngs this portion of Broadway on a fine day.

Until late in the afternoon carriages freighted with fair shoppers continued to arrive at the various entrances only to be turned away by miormation of the the immense business of the greatest commercial house

on this continent to a complete standstill.

AT THE ARSIDENCE IN THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.

In a marvellously short space of time the fact of Mr. Lice

neighborhood of his residence, and in a listle while half a hundred idle people congregated on the opposite side of Thirty-fourth street, and stood the livelong afternoon staring vacantly at the house. Carriage after carriage drove up, the occupants being, as a general thing, personal friends of the family, whe alighted and entered the house very quietly. In less than an hour after the death of the proprietor of this magnificent markle release an enterprison observable. magnificent marble palace an enterprising photo brought his camera to bear upon it, and soon brought his camera to bear upon it, and soon bore off in triumph half a dozen negatives; two artists, representatives of rival illustrated papers, were sketching the house and its surroundings, and a score of newspaper representatives were plying the family physician, who lives qext door, with questions concerning the last hours of the great merchant. About five o'clock the undertaker arrived and placed a heavy piece of crape on the door bell.

THE DECKASED'S CHARITIES Mr. Stewart's practical charities, such as the hotel for women, are not particularly provided for in the will. The carrying out of these projects is left to the united care and judgment of his widow and Judge Hilton. Indeed, in a business sense, the Judge may be said to step right into the place vacated by the death of Mr. Stewart, whose long time friend and faithful counsellor he has been. The will is to be offered soon for probate, but until then its provision

THE HOUSE IN PUTURE. Immediately after the death of Mr. Stewart cable

espatenes were sent to all the arents of Mesers. A. T. Stewart & Co. throughout the world, stating, graphically, "The business of the firm will continue as usual Immediately after the obsequies all the manu actor will resume work." MR. STEWART'S LAST BUSINESS DAY,

The last time Mr. Stewart left his house was on Saturday, the 18th of March. On that day be rode from his residence to the wholesale house, and on his waj uptown in the afternoon stopped at the retail estab-lishment and looked over the books. THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

By order of Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the president, a meeting of the Union League Club will be held at the club house this evening, to take appropriate action is regard to the death of Mr. Stewart. THE OBSEQUIES.

The funeral services will take place at St. Mark's church, Second avenue and Tenth street, at eleven o'clock, on Thursday morning next.

rangements are being made to solitably decorate the church and provide accommodations for the numerous attendance which is anticipated. The body of the dead merchant prince will then be laid in the family vault.

AT BARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 10, 1876. A flag was displayed at half-mast on the Grand Union Hotel on the announcement of the death of A. T. Stewart. He owns property here valued at £1,500,000.

OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN VOORHEES.

A cable telegram from London, under date of the loth inst., brings the following announcement:-A despatch from Rio Janeiro announces the death in that city of Benjamin Frankiin Voorhees, formerly secretary to Commodore Garrison. Mr. Voorhees was a victim of the yellow fever, which is raging in Rio with unusual violence. His wife was with him at the time

JOHN P. TREADWELL.

John P. Treadwell, who died on Salusuat m. 4 New Milford, Conn., was for many years one of , a pest known and most popular men in this city. He first came into public notice as an attentive and intelligent clerk at the Franklin House, at the corner of Broadway and Dey street. He soon became a partner in that then favorite hotel, the firm name being Haves & Trendwell, and so continued until 1853, when, on the erection of the St. Nicholas, being joined by Mr. Ackers, of Albany, he became senior by Mr. Ackers, of Albany, he became senior partner in the firm of Treadwell, ackers, & Co., and opened that house. Here he continued for ten years, during which time he made thousands of friends, and never lorgot the face or name of a guest. In 1863, he retired with an ample competence, going to New Millord, where his residence was the most elegant in the village. He was sixty-five years old. In early manhoud he married a Miss Lockwood, of Connecticus, who, with two daughters and a son, survive him. Out of respect to his memory the flars at the St. Nicholas Hotel were displayed at half-mast yesterday. The funeral will take place to-day.

JAMES E. LAUDEMAN.

The Kentucky Live Stock Record, Lexington, Ky., April 8, contains the following:—We regret to an april 8, contains the following:—We regret to an april 8, contains the following conteman, which recurred on Wednesday, the 5th inst, at the residence of his father, on East Main street, in this city. He and just entered his twenty-first year, and I deared himself to a host of friends by his kindness of disposition and his amiable manners. He was well known to the turfmen all over the country, having been employed for the pass four or five years as ticked writer with the principal poolsellers in States, all of whom can attest to his thonorable dealings with them. He had be to his bed for the past two months, with co of which disease he died.

## THE LAST SCENE.

William H. Whalley, the popular actor, was buried resterday afternoon from St. Francis', Hospital, in Fifth street, between avenues C and D. mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Father by the friends of the deceased, among them being a number of the members of the theatroal profession. The remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for in-terment. Mr. Whalley was forty years of age at the time of his death. The last ongagement he played in this city was with Lucille Western.

FUNERAL OF DR. GALDNER.

The last ceremonies over the remains of Dr. Augustus Kinsley Gardner took place at All Souls' courch yesterday, Dr. Bellows officiating. At ter o'clock A. M. the church was filled with warm friends and admirers of the late Doctor. Dr. Bellows made and admirers of the late Doctor. Dr. Bellows made a very touching and eloquent address, reciting the many genial and brilliant qualities of Dr. Gardner, recounts ung the many lives he has saved during his active prolessional career, and his worth as a citizen, scholar and man. At the chickage of the address the friends were permitted to view the remains, and then ensued the sad spectacle of women whose lives he had asyed from the perils of childbirth weeping at his face. The services were solemn and impressive. Mr. Frank Leslie, Dr. Carnochan, Dr. Holeumbe, Dr. Hosmer and Dr. Martin were among the pall-hearers. The remains were interred in Greenwood. The floral decorations were costly and superb—the chief one, from Mr. Leslie, bearing those knightly words, "Valiant, courteoue, loyal."

OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.

Mrs. Morgan, eister of General John Morgan, og Tennessee, and mece of P. T. Barnum, died yesterday morning at twenty minutes past two o'clock from the effects of an overdese of laudanum. It appears that Mrs. Morgan has been suffering for some time from a severe attack of neuralgia and other nervous diseases, for which she had been under the care of several doctors. She had been in the habit of taking chloral and other anodines for temporary relief from her sufferings. other anodines for temporary relief from her sufferings On Saturday evening last she joined in a game of casine On Saturday evening last she joined in a game of casine with several acquaintances at her residence, No. 55 West Twelfth street. She complained of a headache and left the room. Returning in a short time she recommenced the game, feeling much relieved by a dose of laudanum which size said size had just taken. She must, however, have miscalculated the strength of the dose, for in a short time she became drowsy and had to be assisted to bed by one of the party. She then fell into a stuper from which it was impossible to awaken her, sithough the best medical attendance was procured. This stuper terminated in her death, as already related. Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and the jury brought in a verdict of death from an overdese or laudanum seli-administered for relief from neuralgia. The deceased lady was thirty-iour years of age.

IRVING'S MEMORY

Tac ladies of the Washington Irving Monument Fund Association assembled at the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the President, was

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and letters from several prominent persons

proved, and letters from several prominent persons were ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

Mrs. Winchester and Mrs. Loeds were appointed a committee to make arrangements for an explantion of Mashington Irving. Notice of the opening of the exhibition will be given herealter.

On the 24th of this month an entertainment will be given at the house of Mrs. W. W. Hard for the benefit of the fund. The entertainment will include recitations and musical selections, &c.